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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, they
must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Beggars on Horseback.

The Black Horse Cavaliers now riding so hard for a fall are a strange sight. We wonder what the Hon. FRANK WAYLAND Hyggins thinks of them.

He, at least, does not lack discourse of reason. He can look before and after. Backward, to the November election, when the marvellous popularity of THEODORE ROOSEVELT saved the Republican organization of this State.

Forward, to an election when the Republican organization of New York must be judged by its own deeds or misdeeds, and save its own bacon, if it can. The Hon. FRANK WAYLAND HIGGINS.

An Excellent Speech.

must be thinking hard.

BANKS'S Tarheel Club speech may be called "safe and sane," as the phrase went in the days when the Democrats were extant. Regarded as a piece of formal and official declamation, Vice-Presidential eloquence, or as the discourse of an early candidate a-candidating, it is sound and kind, serious, thoughtful and without a flaw. Nobody can find just fault with it; and it is full of sentiments that will receive a unanimous vote in all virtuous and patriotic assemblages. For example:

" We gladly acknowledge one country and the supremacy of one flag. " Our laws must be inspired by-assessed justice,

* Political parties are essential in popular goverament. They should stand for those measures. which are wholesome.

"We face questions of great pith and moment. "Let us banish bigotry,

" Latt American politics to a high plane.

" het us wish for all our follow citizens, no matter where they reside, the fullest possible measure of lessings."

Those who feared that Mr. FAIR-BANES'S impulsive and imaginative temperament might lead him into hasty utterances now see their mistake. He is conservative, yet not unduly conservative. He is progressive, yet with a due regard for the old landmarks.

As we soan the HON. ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVERIDGE, who is reading this speech searchingly, we see a deep, horizontal furrow in that fair young brow.

The States and the Treaty Making Power.

The treatment given by the Senate to the President's project of a treaty stitution, hold such intimate relations deal secretly, quickly, firmly as well same thing again. as safely, in a diplomatio way, then it intimate international family group, a treaty is a thing of very serious import, not only because it binds the Governgether with their property therein.

licist now knows that the United States has earned a widespread reputation for is an indestructible nation of States lawlessness, disorder, anarchy. federated by an indissoluble tie, but not disregard.

tion that slave labor could be extermi- do, by using his intelligence in making

with powerful foreign nations.

ARGUS.

the Constitution carefully considered the very points which European critics are making. Conflict and rivalry were then between the big and the little States. and so in the end it was decided that the of the Wyoming Massacre? President can negotiate, but no treaty

That consideration and ratification might cause delay, and might modify or annul what the President had done, but under no other conditions would the

States consent to be bound by treaties. American officials are to ascertain and know the peculiarities of the foreign Governments with which they have intercourse, and in like manner are foreign Governments bound to recognize the American Constitution and the limitations of power with which each of the three branches of the Government thereby created is enveloped.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S paper in the Federalist, which is the sixty-third in the series, contains a pertinent exposition of the reasons why the framers of the Constitution made the treaty making power in part an executive and in part a legislative function, and placed that power where they did. It may be that HAMIL-TON's lucid statement contains a suggestion of the true test to be applied in decision of the question now burning in Washington regarding the President's prerogative powers in the conduct of foreign affairs, which powers neither the Senate nor Congress nor the Supreme

Court can enlarge or diminish. The Supreme Court has repeatedly said that it cannot interfere with the negotiation or making of treaties, or with the transaction of foreign business. When confronted in any case with a treaty and an enactment by Congress which are in conflict with one another the court has often declared it will enforce the latest in date, and leave the political power to get out of the difficulty as best it can. The rule is that as municipal The Hon. CHARLES WARREN FAIR- law inside of our country the latest in time, whether treaty or statute, must be obeyed, but the aggrieved foreign Government need not be bound by the municipal statute, but can demand and be entitled to redress from us as a nation-all of which tends to show how important it is that the lawyers in the Senate, many of whom have now a longer experience in such matters than any President is likely to have, should keep a sharp eye on the details as well as the principles of treaties.

May it not possibly be that, roughly speaking, the test of what the President may do without consent of the Senate in binding the United States to a foreign nation is, on HAMILTON's theory, to be found in an answer to the question whether the President is merely exercising his own constitutional prerogative, executing a statute or a treaty, or is endeavoring to exercise legislative.

Advance Sheets of the Story of a Coal Strike.

We note that President ROOSEVELT will visit Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Aug. 10, for the purpose of addressing Mr. JOHN MITCHELL's body of United Mine Workers. We wish, very much, that we could be present and hear Mr. ROOSEVELT speak about as follows:

"Fellow citizens, and others: I am truly glad to be here, in the heart of the anthracite coal regions, and I propose to tell you some plain truths which are important to you as well as to the rest of the American people. I am especially glad of this opportunity of speaking to you, man to man, face to face, because, with Santo Domingo may tend to con- during the last five months JOHN MITCHvince Europeans that the United States | ELL and his fellow agitators have been cannot, under its existing written Con- making preparations to order you on strike next year; once more to seize with the European Powers commonly twenty millions of the American people classified as "great" as the States occupy | by the throat, and thereby force your toward each other. They in the Old employers, the mine operators, to ad-World may think and feel that, unless | vance your wages. In 1902 MITCHELL the United States has an accessible Gov- tried this, and very nearly succeeded. GRAY or any other outsider; but for ernment with which other nations can He is evidently getting ready to try the

"You live in a very small strip of counmust, notwithstanding its ownership of try-a strip less than a hundred miles islands in the Western and Far Eastern square—yet one in which a large maseas, be looked on as rather outside the jority of the people east of the Mississippi are vitally interested, for they That thinking and feeling may be cor- depend upon it for fuel whereby to mainrect from a European, but it is not from | tain health and prolong life. And this an American point of view, which is that little, insignificant territory, called the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, has been, for nearly half a century, one of the ment at Washington to a foreign Gov- most tumultuous localities in the civilized ermment in its political speculations but; world. Nowadays order is kept reabecause it may affect forty-five State sonably well in your cities-Scranton, governments besides in a very direct Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Mauch way, and all the people thereof to- Chunk and others. But the surrounding country, from the time of the Molly Every European statesman and pub- Maguire outrages down to the last strike,

"You know, better than I, the condiall of them realize perhaps that by the tions under which the mining of anthrawritten bond of union the title, descent cite coal has been carried on; many of and security of property, the care of you have seen one labor leader after anhealth and morals, the punishment of other arise, in the last forty years, gather crime, the relations of marriage, of an organization around him, inaugurate parent and child, a whole catalogue of a strike, get beaten, and sink out of sight. home rights, social duties, business con- | For the last eight years or so you have cerns and municipal organizations are been loyal to a leader of superior mental within the exclusive jurisdiction of the endowment, of tireless energy, who several States which a treaty might might have carved for himself a permanent place in the temple of fame, who JOEN QUINOT ADAMS once startled the might have rendered all of you untold lower house of Congress by the declara- and lasting service, had he chosen so to nated in the United States by treaties the United Mine Workers a truly beneficent body instead of the industrial army In 1857, on the request of the then that it is, ready to strike at their fellow Minister of Prussia in Washington, the citizens whenever they have the latter State Department asked the opinion of at a disadvantage. You, men from Attorney-General Cushing on the ques- the middle coal fields, remember John tion whether or not a treaty would re- MITCHELL's part in the strike of 1897, move an impediment in State laws when, with 'headquarters' in Hazleagainst land owning by aliens. He re- ton, he preached peace by day, and by plied in the affirmative, and cited Su- night permitted his right hand accompreme Court decisions to that effect plice, 'Mother' Jones, to lead hundreds If that be so, and a treaty can thus level of maddened men and women on wild to the ground opposing State laws, there moonlight raids from mining patch to is a very serious matter for the Sultan. is the greater reason for use by the Sen- mining patch in order to throttle the Sanaa has been the headquarters of the ate of more than the hundred eyes of last vestige of liberty among those who had refused, at first, to forego the right army since its organization, because of History shows that the men who made of earning their daily bread. You know its favorable climate, and has cost the what happened less than three years ago | Turkish Government untold sums of now standing, one could see, on the out- of life in the perpetual rebellions of the skirts of this city of 50,000 people, barri- natives against the Sultan's rule has The latter would not consent that the cades built of heavy timbers to protect also been great, until at last it has be-President have power to alone make the lives of men who merely wanted to come almost impossible to get men to treaties which might impair their rights. do honest work so as to support their enlist or answer the conscription call They cared more for them than for fa- families. Tell me, by the way, how when it was known that they were to be cilities for quick diplomacy. They un- greatly did these barricaded men in 1902 sent to Yemen. Several cases have oc-

"As all of you knew at the time, and as ports of that part of Arabia. shall bind the States unless they can I have learned since then, a large pro-

your rent was overdue; you had no money for clothes or medicines. Perhaps 60 per cent. of you would gladly have returned to work by Sept. 15, had it not been for officers of your local unions, smoothtongued rascals, who went among you by day and by night, urging and ordering you to hold out; declaring boldly that MITCHELL had got his Reverence Bishop POTTER and Senator MABE HANNA on the hip,' and that through their influence, in two weeks more the President of the United States would force the coal roads to give in to your demands. You know the situation; you heard these stories told again and again.

"Then the autumn wore on, with destitution facing others than your own families. Mills and factories all over New England and the Middle States were idle—they had no fuel—and thousands of men and women, from Bangor, Me., to Detroit, were thrown out of work, with winter perilously near. As cold weather actually came on, schools were closed, could not be heated; in a million homes east of the Mississippi people suffered as never before from lack of fuel, for they did not know how to get along without anthracite coal. Grip and pneumonia made their ravages. First our grandparents, enfeebled by long years of labor and care, and our weak, helpless babies were murdered by you. Then others not in robust health were attacked by disease because you refused them sufficient warmth, and in turn they succumbed and were buried. It is probably true that by deliberately prolonging the strike of 1902, you men of the anthracite coal fields were the means of killing ten times as many Americans as the late war with Spain. A wave of horror swept across the land; zero weather was with us, and none could foretell the outcome, And almost in desperation over the intolerable condition of affairs, seeing that the military strength of this Commonwealth was unable to stamp out your anarchy, yet honestly fearing lest JOHN MITCHELL might, perhaps, be telling the truth as to the justice of your demands and your law abiding attitude, I gave in, and appointed a commission of inquiry, with Judge GRAY of Delaware as chairman. I know now that in doing this I made the greatest mistake of my life; but under the circumstances I could see nothing else to do. It is needless to tell you, I hope, that politics had nothing to do with my action. You know me better than that. A single sentence dictated at my desk in the Executive office in Washington would have started the entire Department of the East-infantry, cavalry, artillery-rushing toward the coal regions in sixty minutes, with but one possible result: the strike would have been broken before the troops stationed on Governor's Island, New York, could have boarded their trains in Jersey City. But the Constitution of the United States does not authorize the President to take such action independently; and the man who then was your Governor refused to call for Federal assistance, in spite of Gen. Gobin's solemn assertion that with the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania

at his command he was unable to cope with the situation. "Naturally, the mine owners and operators did not want to submit themselves to a commission headed by Judge: from the White House, and they finally, though reluctantly, bowed to the inevit-Pennsylvania had another enormous bill to settle for necessary expenses of the National Guard. I am informed that the operators recouped their losses by adding 50 cents per ton to their charges for coal; and it is presumed that you benefited appreciably, for you now are making preparations to strike again

"Now, there is just one thing more I want to say: When next year comes, strike if you wish to; cease work individually or collectively, as you may choose. But-have a care not to use threats, intimidation, blackjacks, revolvers or dynamite on other men who will want the jobs you throw away! If you do inaugurate a season of anarchy | &c. in 1906, you need expect no help from me. direct or indirect, for you will not get it. By bringing on another reign of terror you may succeed in closing the mines and again plunge millions of our fellow citizens into misery such as they experienced in 1902. Should this happen promise you, here and now, that all the weight and power and influence the President of the United States can exert under the Constitution will be used to crush your rebellion until not a shred of its viperous being remains animate."

next year.

The country will wait with anxiety to hear what President ROOSEVELT does say at Wilkesbarre on Aug. 10.

Important Events in Arabia

The capitulation, just announced, of Sanas, the capital of Yemen, the province of southwestern Arabia immediately north of the British protectorate of Aden, seventh army corps of the Turkish when, from this very spot where I am | money to win and keep. The sacrifice derstood, however, that foreign Powers | differ from their ancestors who, on prac- | curred lately of drafte sent from Turkey, could not negotiate with bodies of men tically this same ground, were beseiged in Austrian and Greek steamers, having so large as Congress or the Senate, by other savages on July 4, 1778—the day risen in mutiny when they discovered that their destination was one of the

shall bind the States unless they can I have learned since then, a large pro-consider it in the Senate and two-thirds portion of the men on strike in 1902 do to recover the ground now lest in of the "Senators present" shall ratify it. | wanted to go back to work by the first of | Yemen, and through its loss his prestige

September. Your wives were haggard all over Arabia, in which his authority with anxiety; your children were hungry; has never been loyally accepted and is almost everywhere disputed. The people of the Hedjaz and Yemen have always been intolerant of Turkish dominion, and Stamboul has ever held the Shereefs of Mecca in suspicion. The causes are to be found in the fundamental differences of the Turkish and Arab character, and in the proud contempt of the Arab for the Turk, whom he has known only as a rapa-

> cious and ignorant administrator. The danger now is that the success of the revolt in Yemen may not only spread into the northern province of the Hedjaz, involving the holy cities of Islam, Mecca and Medina, but also bring upon the scene the Bedouins from Nejd in Central Arabia, together with the British from Aden with their troops and ships of war.

Coming at the moment when the Sultan is threatened with war almost at the gates of Constantinople, the fall of Sanaa is very opportune for the insurgents against his authority. If the Shereefs of Mecca call in the Bedouins of Nejd, his tenure of the Khalifate may collapse at any here and there, and churches. Public moment. It is perhaps the greatest crisis meeting places and public conveyances in the history of the house of OTHMAN since its foundation.

Enemies of Business? According to an Albany despatch, the petition of 50,000 business men against the Stock Tax bill "was rather regarded in a humorous light." Business is such a joke; and the scheme to drive an important business out of the city of New York is so waggish!

We can't believe that the mighty Republican minds in the Legislature look upon businessoin so sportive a light. They seem to regard it as an enemy to

be fined and crippled. The Stock Tax bill; the Mortgage Tax bill; the bill passed by the Legislature, perished by wounds and disease during | and now in the hands of the Governor, putting a tax of 1 per cent, on the premiums of life insurance companies; the proposition to substitute for the stock tax an even more generally annoying check tax; all these seem to show a persistent intention on the part of, their proposers and abettors to mjure business, and a perfect contempt for business men.

The business men will strike back, if they have to, and strike hard. If the Republicans in the Legislature show themselves the enemies of business, business will show itself the enemy of the Republican party of New York in the next election.

It is hard to say whether these Albany taxmakers are crazier as political economists or as politicians.

We are resting in our private car .- J. ALEXANDER Who says that prophets are uncomfortable folks?

TAXATION AND RAILWAYS. How Radical Legislation Works Harm to

the State Impesing It. THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your despatches indicate a decided curtailment of railway improvements in Wisconsin because of the radical action of the State on the tax question. Verily, the work of the long haired and the pompadoured statesmen beareth fruit. The gratification of the political ambitions of demagogues is often very

Chief Justice Marshall said that the power to tax is the power to destroy. It is likewise a power to regulate or suspend industrial operations. State action-especially on the ax question-usually serves as a safety valve for railway development. Unequal or unjust taxation invariably serves to curtail railway operations and development. The result is that there is less taxable property to assessment, and the rate goes higher. This appears to be the situation in Wisconsin to-day, Radical tax legislation has reasons easily understood they could probably reduced the amount of railway propnot very well refuse a request coming | erty in the State, and the rate has been raised -or may be raised -to increase the volume of

Railways are not averse to just and proper able. The strike was declared off, taxation, provided the rate remains reason-Anarchy ceased. The taxpayers of ably stable and uniform. Under such conditions an extension of operations and betterments is justified. But they are wary whenever a radical Administration sets a tax "reform" in motion, and are prone to curtail operations. They are apt to ask, "Where will this thing end?" They cannot consistently make extensive improvements in of a possible increase of the tax rate which miners and mine laborers were not will render such improvements a source of

of a possible increase of the tax rate which will render such improvements a source of loss rather than of profit.

Tom Johnson, the Henry George Mayor of Cleveland, started a tax "reform" crusade in Ohio a few years ago, and caused considerable apprehension among railway corporations. But the Republican State Adminis, tration took up the question in a conservative manner, and its action tended to allay the fears of radical legislation. But no such wisdom can be looked for in Wisconsin at present, and the railways are acting. I presume, upon the rule of self-preservation.

The railroads have made Wisconsin a State. The Northwestern has redeemed the northern two-thirds of the State from a howling wilderness, and given it a mighty presults as a commercial centre for timber, iron, &c. This system has scattered improvements all over the Badger State. It has almost rendered Milwaukee and the intermediate cities and towns suburbs of Chicago, through the medium of one of the best constructed and equipped pieces of eighty mile, straightaway tracks in this country. Its station and grounds in Milwaukee are models of architectural beauty and utility. Certainly the State has reason to encourage rather than to repress the operations of this system, not to speak of the St. Paul and other roads.

When a tax "reform' movement gets the "right of way" in a State the railways are very apt to call in their reserves and await the arrival, or the wreck, of the unrestrained and dangerous "wildcat."

NEW YORK, March 23.

TRUE LOVE IN POCHUCK.

Incident of the Rival Suitors and the Stoten Trousers.

From the Independent Republican.
Pocmpce. March 16.—The announcement last week of the engagement of Alonzo Murphy's son Percy and Miss Gladys Browbirski was followed yesterday by the return to Ezckiel, the son of Silas Humphries of Jessup's Switch, of a pair of his trousers which had been strangely missing since last Saturday night. The combination of events not only clears up the mystery, but reveals a pretty

Percy and Esekiel were rival suiters for the band of Gladys. Erekiel had made a date to call on her Saturday night, and had intimated that he would have something of importance to say to her. After supper that night he hooked his horse to his outter and stassed to keep his appointment. At a lonely spot he was held up by a man who, at the point of a pistol, compelled him to take off his srousers. These were secured by the highway-man, who made no demand for anything else, and Eschiel, conscious that he was not in a condition to keep his date, wrapped the blankets tightly are his shivering legs and drove quickly back to his heme after the robber had disappeared in the op-

It is known that later that evening Percy called on Gladys and stayed late, and the beller is general that it was he who held up Eschiel. The theory is advanced that Gladys, piqued that one of her lowers should fall to keep an engagement with her, re-tallated by bestowing her heart and hand en his

The Burnside of Russia. THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SW: Europathi is the Burnside of Russia. No sulking Achilles about him. The parallel needs no claboration for hose who know. W. L. D. O'GRADY.
Captain late Eighty-eighth New York Veteran
Volunteers (Irish Brigade),
May Tong, Magsh 25, THE OLD MASTERS AND THE GUARANTEE: A Letter From the Guaranter, Mr.

Ehrleh. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Your ditorial statement in this morning's issue in which, referring to the approaching sale the Ehrich Galleries, you say that never before, as far as you know, has a collection of the works of the old masters "been put up here at public sale with such a singular guarantee," is in error. When I sold private collection of Dutch and Fler When I sold my masters, just ten years ago, I gave identically the same guarantee, word for word. And with all due modesty, it seems to me to speak for the accuracy of my attributions and the quality of my paintings when I state that of the ninety-two examples then sold not a single one was ever returned or questioned by the purchaser.

The mention of the sale brings to mind

an attendant incident which seems worthy of recall. In THE SUN's criticism of my then collection your critic, after mildly questioning some of my attributions, made specific statement against the example which I called a "Gaspard Netscher," which he claimed was neither a Netscher ner even an imitation of a Netscher-in fact, that it had no relation with Netscher whatspever. There upon I addressed a letter to your paper, which you had the fairness immediately to publish, in which, referring to your criticism, I called attention to my guarantee, with the added statement that, as your critic specifically questioned my attribution of Netscher, I would in that instance change the guarantee in so far as to agree to give the purchaser twice his money back if the painting was not exactly what I represented it to be. After the sale I called the attention of the purchaser of the Netscher to the criticism in THE SUN and to my supplemental guarantee insisted on submitting the painting to the udgment of Dr. Bredius, the director of the Hague Gallery, who is recognized as the greatest judge of Dutch masters in the world. The painting was sent to Dr. Bredius, and in few weeks his reply was received, in which he stated that the painting in question was an absolutely genuine Netscher, with Netscher's absolutely genuine signature. This letter was given to the purchaser, who has it in his possession. The purchaser is a banker in William street, whose name and address are at your disposal. Further con LOUIS R. EHRICH. to be unnecessary.

The guarantee itself is an Old Master. Read optimistically, it seems to hold the generous guarantor responsible for the correctness of his attributions; that is, to put him under penalty of the return of purchase money with interest if within a year the "genuineness" of the painting shall be disputed by competent authority We fear that tortuous and too sophisticated intellects will find another meaning -but how unjustly!-in the guarantee's definition of "genuineness":

The genuineness of this painting is guaranteed—that it is an original, not a copy; that it was painted in the epoch in which it is placed, and that it is characteristic and worthy of the artist to whom it

Scrutiny of the phraseology will indicate that this admirable guarantee does not necessarily guarantee that the painting called a Ferdinand Bol or a Canaletto or a Murillo is by Bol or Canaletto or Murillo, but that it is a "genuine" painting, copied from nothing, produced in the epoch of the artist whose name is attached to it, exhibiting his characteristics and worthy of his brush. It is not the genuineness of the attribution that is warranted, but the genuineness of the painting itself, the epoch, the similarity in style, and the worthiness.

Thus appears the doubly protective character of Mr. Ehrich's old-masterly guarantee. It actually protects the purchaser against acquiring an uncharacteristic or unworthy example, though genuine, of the artist mentioned. And if the buyer cannot be absolutely confident that he is getting the real thing, he possesses the precious assurance that he is getting something equally as good.

STATISTICS OF THE ARMIES.

Numerical Advantage at Mukden Lay With the Japanese-Russian Supplies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN. ing to a statement published in a Japanese paper received by the last mail, the estimate made by the General Staff at Tokio of the Russian strength in the Far East just before the recent battles, including the railway guards in Siberia, was 511,000 men, with 1,406 field guns. With this total to work from, it is now possible to arrive at a fairly accurate calculation of the number of men Gen, Kuropatkin had at his immediate disposal during the operations at Mukden and on the River, that resulted in his defeat and the ratreat of his army beyond Tieling.

It was stated some time ago that the num ber of men permanently stationed along the line of the Siberian and Manchurian railways was about 93,000; the garrison of Vladivostok was increased to 80,000 men, with a force of ome 8,000 more distributed along the coast toward the Corean frontier and on the Tuman River, with headquarters on Possiet Bay. An army corps that may be estimated at another 30,000 men was in reserve at Harbin. Assuming, therefore, that the Japanese estimate

so,000 men was in reserve at Harbin. Assuming, therefore, that the Japanese estimate was accurate, as it probably was, owing to their exceptional means of obtaining information, the number of troops of all arms with which Kuropatkin had to hold his central position on the Shaho and along a line of nearly ninety miles of front, besides guarding bis flanks, was reduced to \$50,000 men. Opposed to this number the Japanese General had a force that cannot have been less than 500,000 strong, with field artillery that was not less numerous than the Russian and his guns of position more numerous and a great deal more powerful. With such a superiority in force and material, the Japanese victory is not surprising; the wonder is that it has not been more complete.

That the result of the extraordinary exertions made by the Japanese pursuing army has not been equal to expectations is apparent from the tone of the news from Tokio, while the vigor with which Gen. Linievitch and his late chief, Kuropatkin, are preparing their new line of resistance seems to point to an arrest of extensive operations for a short time longer. Much stress is being laid on the food question as one that is likely to embarrase the Russian commander, and if the destruction and loss of stores at Mukden and Tieling has been on as vast a scale as described it probably will, but only until the opening of navigation on the Amur and the Sungari at the end of April. Since the closing of those rivers by ice last autumn enormous stores of grain have been collecting along the Amur between Blagovestchensk and the mouth of the Sungari River; and these supplies are only availing release from the winter to be transported by steamers to the mills at Harbin. Large quantities have also been collected at khabarovsk, principally for the supply of the Vladivostok garrison. The total quantity, of which an estimate was made last January, would be sufficient to supply bread for more than half a million men during the rest of the year.

quantity, of which an estimate was made last January, would be sufficient to supply bread for more than half a million men during the rest of the year.

The greatest Russian difficulty now will be in getting the men and war material in numbers and quantity sufficient to keep the Japanese below Harbin and Kirin, and this question is so complicated by the financial and political conditions at home that prediction as to the ultimate besult in Manchuria and cast of Lake Baikal becomes for the present impossible.

cast of Lake Baikal becomes for the present impossible.

So far as eperations by sea and along the coasts of Siberia are concerned the Japanese seem to feel but little anxiety. A number of members of their Parliament from the north of Japan have arranged to form an Imperial Fishing Company with a view to promoting the fishing and other marine industries after the occupation of Saghalien and Kamchatka, and an organization committee of fifteen members was appointed at a meeting held at Tokio on Feb. 1s. Hypothecation of the oil and coal deposits in the same territory was also spoken of. This certainly seems much like sharing out the skin before the bear is killed.

New York, March 23.

NEW YORK, March 23.

Mr. W. D. Howells in Harper's Monthly Maga-sine for April continues his delightful English pil-grimage, and has a word to say, too, about Machtaveill. Dr. Waldstein has an interesting paper on Herculaneum, and the N-rays, Siberia, medieval libraries and profit charing are the subjects of other articles. Mr. Consolly tells of Arctic seas, and Mr. Mighels of the desert. The number of short stories is seven. There is werse and the usual standance ERROR SOMEWHERE.

A Railway Sharcowner on New Methods

of Bate Regulation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You have made it plain by your treatment of the railway rate problem that all the railways have come into existence under a contract with the State which gave birth to the charters that the directors of the road shall have the right and power to establish and collect rates for service, provided the rates are reasonable and alike for everybody.

Those contracts with the State are, you have shown, valid contracts, which Congress and the courts should protect.

You have also made it clear that thirty or forty years ago some of the railways erred by claiming that those contracts had ousted the State from any control whatever over rates. You have proved that the courts rightly decided that railway directors had power to make only reasonable rates, and that the State could by appealing to the courts prevent the exaction of unreasonable rates, and the railways could n like manner by going to the courts stop the State from enforcing confiscatory rates.

Thus it has come to pass that the railways have absolute power to fix and collect reasonable rates and that only the courts can, on anybody's complaint, decide finally whether or not a rate is reasonable.

Neither Congress nor a State Legislature can deprive either railway directors or the courts of such rights and powers.

Why, then, does the President advise Congress to intervene by giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission power to fix rates till the judicial power shall interpose? It must be either because he thinks the railway directors have not acted as empowered by law or because, if the directors have acted as a board, the rates are unreasonable and unlawful, and therefore the commission should be authorized by

Congress to stop the infliction. You have demonstrated the injustice of giving such power to the commission, unless Congress shall open a way by which the reasonableness of the rates fixed by the railway can be quickly presented to the final arbiter, which is the Supreme Court.

It is said, in reply, that the railway rates are illegal because they have not been in fact fixed by a vote of the directors, as the charters and the law require, but have been fixed by what is described as a traffic department each railway.

Is that saying true, or is it false? In a more general form, this is the ques-

The President affirms that the railway directors flagrantly disobey the law, not only by making rebates and unjust discrimination, but by permitting unreasonable rates to be fixed by traffic agents and inforced on shippers. It is incredible that owners of a majority

of the shares of each of our interstate rail ways wish their directors or agents to do what President Roosevelt declares they are doing. There is error somewhere!

Do the shareowners plead guilty to the Roosevelt indictment?

If they do not, then what is the explana-

The issue raised by the President is a very dangerous one for railway investments -shareowners and bondowners alike. If it is a false issue, the shareowners and directors of the inculpated roads should frankly meet it in their own persons, and not leave it to be encountered by their agents, who may or may not be unpopular in Congress. SHAREOWNER.

NEW YORK, March 23.

Unpoetical Explanations of the Butterfly's TO THE POITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Butterflies of the large yellow and black variety are strongly attracted by certain odors, particularly by that of gas. Perhaps the nature worshipper of whom your correspondent wrote retained in his clothing something of this smell.

Watching a noted aeronaut superintending the filing of a balloon, I noted a similar incident, only the butterflies were more than a dosen in number. "It often happens." the balloon man explained, "and must be the gas that attracts them." Holding out his hands, the beautiful creatur fearing to slight on the fluttering balloon, a all over his hands and arms.

NEW YORK, March 21. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The nature worshipper had probably put some brilliantine scented with a floral extract on his mustache and

Lucky forhim it was not a bee, for it would have

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire To find that any reader of THE SUN should be a lack-humar person is certainly a surprise! Yet such would seem to be the case, if one is to judge from the seriousness with which a few of your correspondents have taken the remarks of a wag at a St. Patrick's day celebration in Indiana, about the names Oku and Oyama. However, if they continue to read that great

educator, THE SUN, their minds may in time at-tain an acuteness of discomment which at present they seem to need.

I would crave your permission to remark that, when it comes to seriously claiming credit for great men or great schievements. I believe an im-partial study of the history of the Celtic race will lead one to the conclusion that the Irish don't claim half enough. And if they did lay claim to every-thing that the race is entitled to, and showed a stiffer backbone, people would have more

The Majesty of the Tailor's Art. From the Sartorial Art Journal.

New, unrivalled as a trade, touching shoulders with the learned professions, it is moving rapidly forward with ever increasing speed into that rare atmosphere of art where beauty and utility are

Now, instead of being hovelled with its lapboard. its sponge cloth and its pail of dirty water, in an obscure street, servile, looked on with contempt, poor, insignificant, slow to take offence or to assert its rights, it is fixed in its location, dwells in im-Its rights, it is fixed in its location, dwells in im-posing architectural piles, its rooms, whether large or small, not only elaborate, and costly in all their furnishings and fixtures, but often rich with can-vasts and marbles from the brush and the chisel of famous artists, and groud and honored, know-ing its rights and enforcing them fearleasly, is strong in the certainty that it is great, and is great because of its performances.

To THE EDETOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reply to Mr. Ballard's query. I. for one, will not cheerfully pay a tax of one-tenth of a cam on each cup of coffee for the alleged purpose of imparting prosperity to Porto Rico and our other col principal objection to this coffee tax is that, if it does result in stimulating the growing of coffee in does result in stimulating the growing of conce in those islands, the only people who will benefit are the on-m owning the land suitable for growing coffee, and the new result of the tax will be to increase the rents of coffee plantations there. Incidentally, most of these plantations are owned by absentee landlords NEW YORK, March 25.

The Smekers! Burden.

The French treasury report of the proceeds of the tobacco monopoly for 1904 shows a clear profit of \$71,000,000. In Great Britain the Government receipts from

the tobacco tax last year were \$60,000,000; In this country, the Federal Government collects \$68,000,000 from tobacco in Internal revenue taxes. Tobacco selling is a Government monopoly in Italy and according to Government estimates will yield this year a net profit of 225,000,000 live or \$45,000,000. Austria-Hungary expects to collect about the agrae amount. Agroma smeas

Matter of Proportion. Guest-Don't you like to have company to din-

Truthful Tommy-No'm. We have more to eat, but I don't get as much of it.

The Producessor of Mr. Falrbanks.

From the Brooklyn Hagle.

Frye probably is the best presiding officer the Senate ever had.

PEARY'S SHIP LAUNCHED.

Named the Rosswell by the Commander's Wife-Peary on Its Mission.

BUCKSPORT, Me., March 28.—Commander Peary's new vessel, in which he hopes to make a successful dash for the North Pole was launched at 12:32 o'clock to-day, and was christened Roosevelt. Mrs. Peary named the vessel. The launching was attended by a large number of people from

all parts of the State. The Roosevelt will be towed to Portland immediately, where her steel armor plates will be put on and the machinery installed. When Commander Peary appeared on the vessel to speak the crowd

cheered vociferously. He said: "The ship launched to-day is the first ship ever constructed in this hemisphere for polar worla It is believed that she will be the ablest ever built anywhere for this purpose. The ship is not the Peary ship; she is the ship of the Peary Arotio Club, that organization of generous and public spirited men who have made her construction possible.

"The expedition for which she has been built is not the Peary expedition, not a personal, not a local project, but a national proposition, and one which should have the support, approval and interest of every citizen of this great country, for the objects of the expedition will stand forth as distinctly as does the discovery of the new world by Columbus. And should these objects be attained, it should not be forgotten that it was through the generosity and public spirit of these men of the Peary Arctic Club that the nation became the winner of this great

"The expedition has the moral support of the Government. It is to Judge Charles H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and his deep interest in Arctic matters that owe the leave to enable me to undertake I owe the leave to enable me to undertake the work. And the expedition has enlisted from the first the personal interest and approval of that magnificent figure who stands at our head to-day—President Roosevelt. God bless him."

The steamship was designed by William E. Winant of New York, and is the result of all that experience in Arctic navigation can suggest. She is considered the strongest in construction, most powerful and best

est in construction, most powerful and best equipped craft for combating the Arctic ice

She is described as a "three masted fore and aft schooner rigged steamship, with auxiliary sail power." Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 182 feet; beam, 35.5 feet; depth, 16.3 feet; mean draught with stores, 17 feet; gross tonnage, 614 tons, and estimated displacement about 1,500.
She is built of white oak. The bow is backed by 12 feet of solid dead wood. Her engine and bollers will develop from 1,000 to 1,500 horse-power. Her cost when ready to 1,500 horse-power. for sea will be \$100,000.

BIG FIFTH AVENUE LIEN.

Friendly, and for \$247,239, Building Where Van Norden Trust Co. Is.

The Remington Construction Company of 82 Beaver street filed yesterday afternooon mechanic's lien for \$247,239 against the nine story building at 786 Fifth avenue, the ground floor of which is occupied by the Van Norden Trust Company, The remainder of the building is used for apartments, and the structure is owned by the Fifth Avenue Estates, a corporation of which Warner Van Norden is the presi-

dent. Mr. Van Norden is also a director of the Remington Construction Company. In his dual capacity Mr. Van Norden said last

night: This is a friendly dispute. The Fifth Avenue Estates say the Remington Construction Company didn't construct the building according to contract, and for that reason the full payment for the work has been held back. There was considerable delay in finishing the building because of a strike and some of the metavial cause of a strike and some of the material used is not according to contract. Fifth Avenue Estates corporation has

money to pay for the work and will pay for it when things are adjusted to the satis-faction of the directors.

"I didn't know a lien had been filed against the building, and certainly \$247,239 seems a large amount, and I think is more than will be paid. As I understand it, the construction company's time in which to file a lien had almost expired and I presume the lien was filed to protect the company. At any rate, it is a perfectly friendly dis

pute and it is almost adjusted." GOV. WARFIELD MUST YIELD.

Ordered by the Courts to Submit Disfranchising Amendment to the People.

BALTIMORE, March 23.-The Court of Appeals to-day handed down an opinion that Gov. Warfield must promulgate the proposed constitutional amendment to restrict the voting franchise and that the amendment must be placed on the official ballot for submission to the voters at the general election next November. The opinion was unani-

The Legislature passed the amendment at the last session, and having received an intimation that the Governor would refuse to sign it declined to send it to him, claiming that as the act had received three-fifths of the votes of all the members elected this was equivalent to passing a bill over a veto and therefore did not require the ex-

ecutive signature. To compel the Governor to proclaim the amendment mandamus proceedings were instituted by Chairman Vandiver of the Democratic committee. The lower court sustained his contention, whereupon the Governor appealed, and now the highest tribunal decides against him.

ROOSEVELT TO LEGAL AIDERS.

Says No Society Is Doing More invaluable Work in the Country Than Theirs. President Roosevelt has accepted the office of honorary vice-president of the Legal Aid Society, an organization which furnishes legal advice and protection to those who need it and are unable to afford it elsewhere. In a letter to Arthur von Briesen, president of the society, Mr. Rocsevelt says:

velt says:

I accept the election of honorary vicepresident of the Legal Aid Society. I do it
because I feel shat no society is doing more
invaluable work for the country than this,
You befriend the friendless in the most effective manner possible. Ever since I have been
Police Commissioner I have followed closely
the work your society has done, and I cannot
speak too highly of it. You right wrongs
for the very people who of all others most
need to have their wrongs righted, and who
are yet most helpless to secure their righting.
Wishing you godspeed in your admirable
work, I am, Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVILT.

GOV. FOLK TO SPEAK HERE. He is to Be the Guest of Hener of the

Missouri Society Next Tuesday. Gov. Folk of Missouri is to come here next Monday as the guest of the Misseurl Society of New York at the dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria next Tuesday evening. It will be his first publicappearance here, and the New York Missourians are making great preparations to give him a rousing welcome. Gov. Folk will speak, and so will District Attorney Jerome. Melville E. Stone, President Henry W. Pritchett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Samuel M. Gardenhire, the author of "Laix Crucis," and William Hepburn Russell.

WOMAN TO HEAD CHAPPAQUA. Mrs. John Cox, Jr., Becomes Principal of the Quaker Institute.

For the first time in its history of more than half a century the Chappequa Institute of Westchester county is to have a woman at its head. Mrs. John Cox. Jr. wife of the architect at 156 Fifth avenue, will become principal in June, replacing Albert R. Lawton, who after seven years service will travel abroad. Mrs. Cox hes been interested in the work of this Quaker institute for many years.